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Quintuplets in a Cow

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except that four deep incisions were made into the left lateral side of the tail while the tail was tensed by traction to the right. As before, all the adhesions that could be reached were broken down. Post operative care was the same as after the first operation. However, a short time after the operation, despite the precautions that had been taken, the horse rubbed his tail and an infection of the wounds followed. The infection caused added adhesions to form which pulled the tail slightly over to the left. To correct this, the tail was held slightly to the right by means of a rope from the tail around the neck of the horse. This was continued for five days after which the rope was removed. At this time, the tail deviated to the right. Again the rope was secured, this time, however, pulling the tail to the left. After several days, the rope was removed, and the tail was found to hang nearly normal. The horse was discharged some time later. Since the operations were performed, a period of several months, the owner has been contacted, and he reports that the tail appears to hang almost perfectly, except for a very slight deviation to one side.

Effect of Sulfanilamide

An interesting sidelight in this case is that the horse, in the course of having influenza, and during the infection following the second operation, was given a total of 22 ounces of sulfanilamide. On March 14, 1942, when the horse entered the clinic, an examination of his blood revealed 11.8 mg. of hemoglobin per 100 cc. of blood, with a blood count of 8,007,000 red blood cells and 8,260 white blood cells per cu. mm. Two months later, on May 13, 1942, after the prolonged administration of sulfanilamide, the blood picture showed only 8.5 mg. of hemoglobin per 100 cc. of blood and a blood cell count of 5,600,000 R.B.C. and 9,440 W.B.C. per cu. mm. When the anemia was noticed, the horse was placed on a heavy grain ration, and Fowler's Solution was administered. The blood picture soon returned to normal.

—R. A. Penkert, '43

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Quintuplets in a Cow.

A grade Ayrshire cow gave birth to five calves on the Fred Haeger farm at Maynard, Iowa, on August 30, 1942. Of the three males and two females, which were born without difficulty, one is living at the present time.

Counting the quintuplets, this unusual nine-year-old cow has produced 16 calves, including two sets of triplets. One of the sets of triplets is now in production at the Haeger farm.

But she has had time for something besides calves. At the end of her seventh lactation period, she had produced more than a ton of butterfat.

—R. H. Schneider, '43

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Atresia of the Anus and Rectum and Recto-vaginal Fistula in a Calf.

On June 22, 1942, a purebred Holstein heifer calf was presented at the Stange Memorial Clinic. The calf was one day old and she had been straining and bawling since birth. She showed symptoms of abdominal pain, uneasiness, and no feces had been passed.

Examination revealed atresia of the anus. There was a small amount of feces at the lips of the vulva. A fistula between the rectum and vagina could be palpated about two inches anterior to the vulva. The tract, through which small amounts of feces passed, was about one-half inch in diameter.

The area around the anus was anesthetized by infiltration with 10 cc. of 2 percent procaine in physiological saline solution. A circular incision was made so that its lower border was about one inch above the upper commissure of the vulva. The skin and underlying tissues were removed, exposing the blind end of the rectum which was incised in a similar manner. A considerable amount of meconium was flushed out of the rectum with a two percent solution of sodium bicarbonate warmed to body temperature. The skin of the anus and the mucous membrane